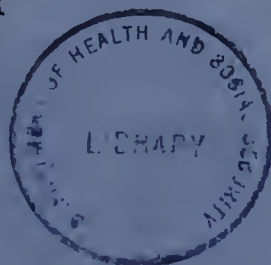


URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF CORBY



ANNUAL
REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1969.



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CORBY

Chairman of the Council:
COUNCILLOR K. GLENDENNING, J.P.

Health and Housing Committee:
COUNCILLORS

J. McCORMICK	D. C. MOON (<i>Chairman</i>)	MRS. E. E. STEWART
W. MURPHY	C. STEWART (<i>Vice Chairman</i>)	R. A. STEWART
B. WORRALL	A. G. PORTMAN	T. H. SYKES

Clerk and Chief Executive Officer
G. B. BLACKALL, M.B.E., A.I.M.T.A., D.P.A.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health
F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for:—
Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts and Kettering
Rural District.
Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.
Acting Medical Officer of Health Wellingborough and Irthlingborough Urban
Districts and Wellingborough Rural District.

Secretary

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:
* ! G. WATERWORTH, D.P.A. (London), C.S.I.B., M.Inst., P.C.

Assistant Public Health Inspectors:
* ¶ S. H. REED, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.M.Inst., P.C.
* † H. ROBERTS, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 28.9.69)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:
R. COOPER (Qualified November 1969)

Technical Assistant:

♂ H. A. PANTHER

Clerical Staff:

MRS. E. J. BELL

T. F. PARKER

MISS M. MOMOTUIK (Resigned 22.9.69)
MRS. R. McILWAIN (Appointed 20.10.69)

Public Cleansing Staff:

G. SELLARS — Foreman

D. HOPE — Assistant Foreman

F. BARFORD — Assistant Foreman

♂ *Diploma of the Institute of Shops Acts Administration.*

* *Certified Meat and Food Inspector.*

! *Certified Smoke Inspector.*

¶ *Certificate of the Institute of Housing.*

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Telephone : Kettering 2473

Public Health Department,
75, London Road,
KETTERING,

August, 1970.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Corby.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. STEWART AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my ninth Annual Report. It also includes the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The statistics relating to the town are satisfactory and are enumerated on pages 8 - 22.

A review of the figures shows that the population of the Urban District is now approaching the 50,000 mark and has increased by approximately 13,000 persons since the Census of 1961.

Two outbreaks of epidemic illness occurred during the year:—

- (i) An epidemic of Infectious Hepatitis is described on page 38
- (ii) A large number of cases of Influenza occurred in the town during December. This high incidence of Influenza was part of a nation-wide epidemic and a significant increase in the number of cases for the time of the year was observed in the week before Christmas. The peak was reached in the first week of the New Year and the incidence gradually subsided thereafter.

The usual symptoms of the illness were:— fever, cough, headache, lethargy and aching of the back and legs and its duration was commonly three days.

The causative organism of the Influenza Epidemic has been isolated and is described as Virus A2/HK/68.

In the Section dealing with Tuberculosis, the Members will note with satisfaction that this is the second successive year in which no deaths from Tuberculosis have been recorded.

I desire particularly to draw the attention of the Members to the project directed towards the extermination of rats in the County which is fully described on pages 48 - 56.

My thanks for their co-operation during the year are due to the Members and Clerk of the Council, to Mr. Waterworth and his staff and to Miss Langley who has also been concerned in the preparation of this Report.

In addition I must thank Dr. J.V.L. Farquhar, Medical Referee of Rothwell Road Crematorium, Kettering, who has abstracted the official statistics relating to Cremation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Medical Officer of Health desires to express his thanks to the following for supplying material used in the compilation of this Report:—

Dr. W. J. McQuillan,
Northamptonshire County Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar,
Medical Officer of Health, Kettering M.B.

Clerk and Chief Executive Officer.

Director of Technical Services.

Estates Officer.

Entertainments Manager.

Pools Supervisor.

Corby Development Corporation.

Engineer and Manager, Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.

Group Secretary,
Kettering & District Hospital Management Committee.

British Steel Corporation.

Manager, Ministry of Social Security.

Manager, Department of Employment and Productivity.



TOWN CENTRE

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Comparative Statistics for the Five Year Period 1965 to 1969

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Area of the Urban District (acres)	3,622	3,622	5,156	5,156	5,156
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	44,610	45,550	46,540	48,150	49,210
Number of Live Births	1,143	1,036	978	1,054	1,006
Legitimate	1,069	968	901	975	910
Illegitimate	74	68	77	79	96
Birth rate per 1,000 Population	25.6	22.7	21.1	21.9	20.4
Number of Still Births	16	17	14	18	16
Legitimate	15	13	11	17	12
Illegitimate	1	4	3	1	4
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total births	13.8	16.1	14.1	16.8	15.7
Still Birth rate per 1,000 Population	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Number of Deaths	270	250	246	249	256
Death rate per 1,000 population	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	33	29	22	20	19
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	28.9	28.0	22.5	19.0	18.9
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	19.3	18.3	10.2	12.3	11.9
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live Births	18.4	15.3	10.2	10.4	10.9
Perinatal Mortality rate (Still Births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total Live and Still Births)	31.9	31.3	23.2	26.1	26.4
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis	1	3	2	—	—
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	—	2	—	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	51	56	58	59	62
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age ...	—	1	1	—	—

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS (Continued)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, <i>i.e.</i> Increase of Births over Deaths	873	786	732	805	750

SECTION A.

General Statistics of the Area

Area (acres) 5,156

Census Population:—

Year	Males	Females	
1951	8,723	8,020	16,743
1961	18,620	17,702	36,322

Increase of 19,579 — 116.9%

Population (Registrar General's Mid-year Estimate 1969) 49,210

Number of Inhabited Houses:	1951	4,412
	1961	9,803
	1969	13,768

Rateable Value £3,030,915

Sum represented by Penny Rate £12,660

Social Conditions including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants

The social conditions of the District are good as is to be expected of a new town. There are adequate open spaces with facilities for sports and recreation.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of iron and steel and associated with this are a number of allied trades. Building and Civil Engineering are also important and in addition, there are factories engaged in the production of footwear, clothing, foodstuffs, articulated trailers and electrical equipment.

The Department of Employment and Productivity in Corby now serves an area which comprises the Urban District of Corby, the Urban District of Oundle and several parishes in the Kettering and Oundle and Thrapston Rural Districts. The Corby Youth Employment Bureau, which deals with school leavers and young people under 18 years of age, covers the same area.

The total working population was estimated in June 1968, to be 26,500. The state of unemployment was:—

Registered unemployed on 12.1.70 —
584 men, 96 women, 33 boys, 21 girls.

Registered unemployed on 13.1.69—
523 men, 81 women, 21 boys, 7 girls.

The rate of unemployment on 12.1.70 was 2.8% (2.3% January 1969) of the working population compared with the National percentage of 2.7%.

The Register of Disabled Persons kept by the Department of Employment and Productivity contains the names of persons who are substantially handicapped yet capable of working. At a count taken in 1969 there were 495 men, 83 women, 4 boys and 3 girls on the Register.

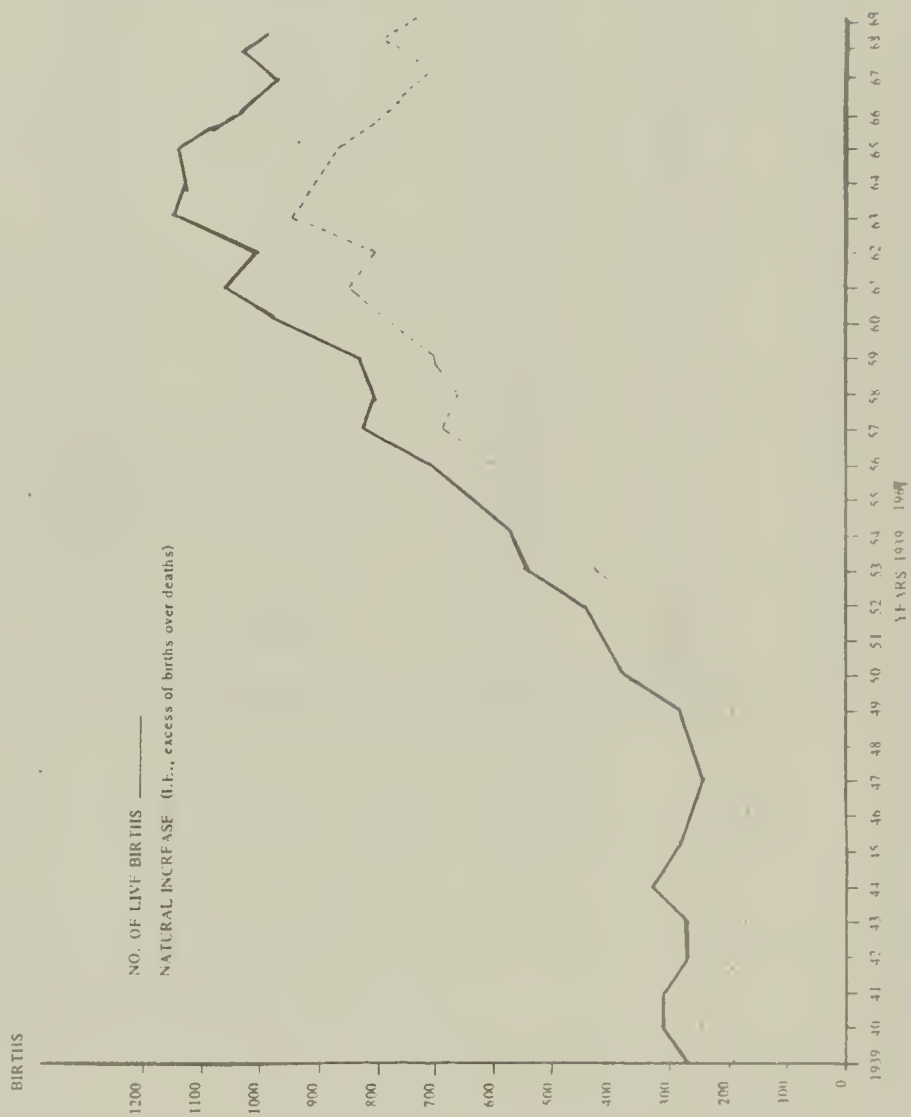
Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1969.

Live Births					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	438	472	910
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	53	43	96
Totals					491	515	1006
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population							20.4
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 0.83)							16.9
Still Births					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	4	12
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Totals					10	6	16
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)							15.7
Deaths					Males	Females	Total
Number registered all causes					150	106	256
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population							5.2
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 2.50)							13.0
Deaths from Maternal Causes					—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births							—
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)					Males	Females	Total
					12	7	19
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births							18.9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births							18.7
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births							20.8
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)					Males	Females	Total
					8	4	12
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births							11.9
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births							10.9
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births (still births and deaths of infants under 1 week combined)							26.4

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS
LIVE BIRTHS 1939 – 1969

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Registered Live Births	Rate per 1,000 Population Corby U.D.	Rate per 1,000 Population Administrative County	Rate per 1,000 Population England & Wales
1939	11,300	276	24.4	15.1	15.0
1940	11,100	317	28.5	13.9	14.6
1941	11,330	319	28.2	13.5	14.2
1942	11,320	265	23.4	16.6	15.8
1943	11,220	264	23.5	17.9	16.5
1944	11,080	330	29.8	20.1	17.6
1945	11,330	290	25.6	18.9	16.1
1946	12,170	262	21.5	19.2	19.1
1947	12,450	255	20.5	20.4	20.5
1948	13,260	263	19.8	17.5	17.9
1949	13,970	282	20.2	16.2	16.7
1950*	15,700	380	23.7	15.7	15.8
1951*	17,000	409	23.6	15.6	15.5
1952*	18,250	449	24.1	15.5	15.3
1953*	19,720	542	24.2	16.2	15.5
1954*	20,360	573	24.2	16.2	15.2
1955*	23,830	639	23.1	15.5	15.0
1956*	26,240	716	22.9	16.7	15.7
1957*	28,530	827	24.3	17.0	16.1
1958*	30,620	815	22.1	16.9	16.4
1959*	32,730	838	21.0	16.6	16.5
1960*	34,700	966	22.8	17.7	17.2
1961*	36,890	1,043	22.9	18.0	17.6
1962*	39,460	1,005	20.4	18.4	18.0
1963*	41,390	1,158	23.2	18.6	18.2
1964*	42,770	1,130	21.9	19.1	18.5
1965*	44,610	1,143	21.3	18.8	18.1
1966*	45,550	1,036	18.9	18.5	17.7
1967*	46,540	978	17.4	18.0	17.2
1968*	48,150	1,054	18.2	18.8	16.9
1969*	49,210	1,006	16.9	—	16.3

*Corrected Figure



Year	Infant Mortality			Neonatal Mortality			Still Births			Maternal Mortality		
	Corby		E.&W.Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E.&W.Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Corby		E.&W.Rate per 1,000 Total Births	Corby		E.&W.Rate per 1,000 Total Births
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
1939	18	65.2	50.	15	54.3		10	34.9	37.8	—	—	2.82
1940	19	59.9	55.	10	31.5		12	36.5	36.1	2	6.08	2.16
1941	22	68.9	59.	9	28.2		11	33.3	34.4	—	—	2.23
1942	12	45.3	50.6	4	15.1	27.2	21	73.4	33.0	1	3.5	2.01
1943	18	68.2	49.1	10	37.9	25.2	10	36.5	30.2	1	3.79	2.29
1944	10	30.3	45.4	8	24.2	24.3	9	26.5	27.7	2	5.89	1.93
1945	18	62.1	46.0	9	31.0	24.8	4	13.6	27.6	1	3.40	1.79
1946	13	49.6	42.9	10	38.2	24.5	4	15.0	27.2	1	3.75	1.43
1947	18	70.6	41.4	11	43.1	22.7	9	34.1	24.1	—	—	1.17
1948	12	45.6	33.9	7	26.6	19.7	9	33.1	23.2	—	—	1.02
1949	10	35.3	32.4	8	28.4	19.3	8	27.6	22.7	—	—	0.98
1950	14	36.8	29.6	10	26.3	18.5	6	15.5	22.7	—	—	0.86
1951	7	17.1	29.7	4	9.8	18.8	11	26.2	23.0	1	2.38	0.79
1952	15	33.4	27.6	10	22.3	18.3	11	23.9	22.7	—	—	0.72
1953	14	25.8	26.8	11	20.3	17.7	12	21.7	22.5	1	1.81	0.76
1954	21	36.6	25.4	12	20.9	17.7	16	27.2	23.5	—	—	0.69
1955	13	20.3	24.9	10	15.6	17.3	20	30.4	23.2	—	—	0.64
1956	16	22.3	23.8	13	18.2	16.8	14	19.2	22.9	—	—	0.56
1957	26	31.4	23.1	17	20.6	16.5	24	28.2	22.5	1	1.18	0.47
1958	17	20.9	22.5	5	6.1	16.2	18	21.6	21.5	—	—	0.43
1959	14	16.7	22.2	11	13.1	15.9	16	18.7	20.8	—	—	0.38
1960	31	32.1	21.8	18	18.6	15.5	13	13.3	19.8	—	—	0.39
1961	31	29.7	21.4	23	22.1	15.3	13	12.3	19.0	—	—	0.33
1962	26	25.9	21.7	15	14.9	15.1	22	21.4	18.1	1	0.97	0.35
1963	23	19.9	21.1	18	15.5	14.3	19	16.1	17.2	—	—	0.28
1964	26	23.0	19.9	17	15.0	13.8	19	16.5	16.3	—	—	0.25
1965	33	28.9	19.0	22	19.3	13.0	16	13.8	15.8	—	—	0.25
1966	29	28.0	19.0	19	18.3	12.9	17	16.1	15.3	—	—	0.26
1967	22	22.5	18.3	10	10.2	12.5	14	14.1	14.8	—	—	0.20
1968	20	19.0	18.3	13	12.3	12.3	18	16.8	14.3	—	—	0.24
1969	19	18.9	18.0	12	11.9	12.0	16	15.7	13.0	—	—	0.19

List No.	Causes of Death 1969, .	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & Under 1 Year	Ages in Years									
						1+	5+	15+	25+	35+	45+	55+	65+	75 and over	
B19. (1)	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B19 (3)	Malignant neoplasm - stomach ...	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (4)	Malignant neoplasm of intestine ...	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B19 (5)	Malignant neoplasm of larynx ..	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B19 (6)	Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (7)	Malignant neoplasm - breast ...	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (8)	Malignant neoplasm - uterus ...	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (9)	Malignant neoplasm of prostate ...	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (10)	Leukaemia	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19 (11)	Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B21	Diabetes mellitus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46 (1)	Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B23	Anaemias	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46 (2)	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46 (4)	Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Comments on Vital Statistics

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population i.e. 30th June, 1969 is 49,210. The corresponding figure for 1968 was 48,150, giving an increase in population of 1,060 in the 12 months.

By subtracting the Natural Increase, i.e. a figure which represents the excess of births over deaths and the value of which for the current year is 750 from the overall increase in population we arrive at the figure of 310 persons and this number gives the total amount of immigration into the town during the year. The Density of Population is 9.54 persons per acre and the Housing Factor 3.57 persons per house.

2. **Births.**—There were 1,006 live births in 1969, which is a decrease of 48 in the number registered for the previous year. This gives a Crude Birth Rate of 20.4 per 1,000 population. The corresponding figure for 1968 was 21.9.

It will be apparent that the Birth Rate and Death Rate in any place is influenced by the age and sex distribution of the population so that in order that more exact comparisons can be made between one area and another the actual Rate is multiplied by a number called the Comparability Factor, the result being known as the Adjusted, or Corrected Rate. These Comparability Factors are supplied by the Registrar General and are based on the age and sex distribution as shown by the Census. For Corby the Birth Rate Comparability Factor is 0.83 and the Corrected Birth Rate standardised on the basis of age and sex composition therefore gives an Adjusted Rate of 16.9. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 16.9 compares with 18.2 for 1968 and the Provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales of 16.3.

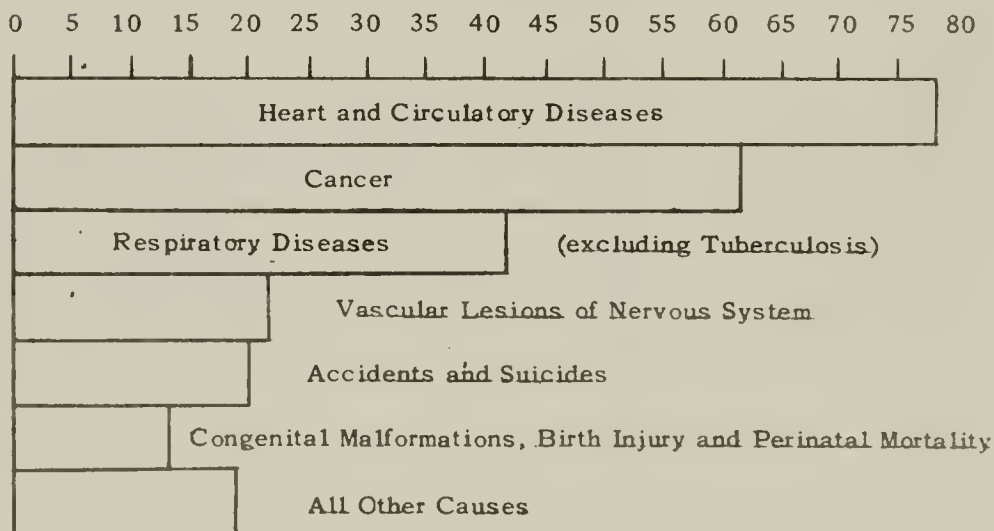
3. **Deaths.**—There were 256 deaths from all causes in 1969. The figure for last year was 249 and the corresponding Crude Death Rates are 5.2 and 5.2. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births above, the Death Rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value for Corby is 2.5 and the Adjusted Death Rate corrected by means of this calculation is found to be 13.0. The provisional Crude Rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.9. Reference to pages 16 and 17 will show the total number of deaths classed to 65 causes. A short summary of this page is here appended.

<i>Principal Causes of Death</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	78	30.5	1.6
Cancer	62	24.2	1.3
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	42	16.4	0.9
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	22	8.6	0.4
Accidents, and Suicide	20	7.8	0.4
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Perinatal Mortality	13	5.1	0.2
All other causes	19	7.4	0.4
Total ...	256	100.0	5.2

The chief causes of death shown by this tabulation are Heart Diseases, Cancer and Respiratory Diseases in that order.

Violent death accounted for 20 entries. Of these, Accidental death is responsible for 15.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH 1969



4. **Infant Mortality.**—The number of infants dying in the first year of life is 19, and this gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 18.9 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding figure for 1968 was 19.0 and the provisional rate for England and Wales as a whole is 18.0. The majority of these infant deaths, it will be seen from the accompanying table, occurred in the first month. This method of expression is referred to as the Neonatal Mortality, and the rate for 1969 is 11.9 per 1,000 live births. The current rate for England and Wales is 12.0. It will be further seen that the principal causes of infantile deaths are Prematurity and developmental conditions, including malformations.

The causes of Infant Deaths, with age and sex were as follows:—

Age	Sex	Cause of Death
5 mins.	M	Multiple Congenital Anomalies.
20 mins.	M	Prematurity.
7 hours	M	Cardio-respiratory failure. Prematurity.
8 hours	F	Prematurity.
8 hours	M	Respiratory Failure. Extreme Prematurity. Twin.
13 hours	M	Anoxia. Respiratory Arrest. Oesophageal Atresia.
22 hours	F	Prematurity Twin II.
22 hours	M	Respiratory Failure. Extreme Prematurity. Twin.
1 day	M	Respiratory Distress Syndrome. Prematurity.
2 days	F	Prematurity.
2 days	F	Prematurity. Twin I.
1 week	M	Congenital Heart Disease.
6 weeks	M	Asphyxia. Acute Respiratory Failure. (Autopsy).
10 weeks	M	Cot Death. Acute Bronchitis. (Autopsy).
11 weeks	M	Toxaemia. Virus Pneumonia. (Autopsy).
3 months	F	Convulsions.
3 months	F	Respiratory Arrest. Bronchopneumonia. Dehydration.
3 months	M	Respiratory Failure. Inhalation of vomit. Cot Death. (Autopsy.)
4 months	F	Cerebral Anoxia. (Autopsy.)

5. **Still Births.**—The number of Still Births in 1969 was 16. The Still Birth Rate is 15.7 per 1,000 total births. The rate for 1968 was 16.8 and the current rate for England and Wales is 13.0. I append particulars of these deaths:—

Sex	Cause of Death
M	Foetal Asphyxia. Accidental Ante-partum Haemorrhage.
M	Concealed Accidental Haemorrhage.
F	Infarcted Placenta. Anencephalic.
M	Rhesus incompatibility. Rhesus isoimmunisation.
M	Pre-eclamptic Toxaemia of Pregnancy.
F	Multiple Congenital Abnormalities.
M	Macerated Foetus, Prolonged Pregnancy.
M	Foetal Asphyxia. Accidental Haemorrhage.
M	Anencephalic Foetus.
M	Anencephaly. Premature Labour.
M	Anencephalus
F	Hydrocephalus. Spina Bifida. Bilateral Talipes.
F	Anencephalic.
M	Anencephalic.
F	Hydrocephalus. Spina Bifida.
F	Cause not established. Second twin.

6. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 256 deaths during the year, 140 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Crematorium, giving a percentage 54 7.

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Urban District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section relates to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Services Act.

Liaison between County Council Services and District Council Services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a school Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton is available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases. The following specimens were examined during the year:—

Faeces	128
Urine	1

My thanks are due to Dr. L. Hoyle of the Public Health Laboratory Northampton for the bacteriological reports.

Ambulance Services.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is covered by radio-controlled ambulances stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—The District Nursing, Domiciliary Midwife and Health Visitor Services are administered by the County Medical Officer of Health. The valuable Home Help Service, also controlled by the County Medical Officer, continues to be extensively used. The Service relieves people of domestic worry during illness, in old age or in childbirth confinement.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

A vaccine for the protection of infants against Measles is now available and, in accordance with the policy of the County Health Department, a campaign for the control of and, it is hoped, ultimate eradication of this disease, was commenced in the Autumn of 1968.

Nuffield Diagnostic Centre

This Centre, opened in 1954, was built as a joint venture by the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust and the Oxford Regional Hospital Board. It was originally intended as a pioneer experiment and its aim, was to provide facilities for the use of General Practitioners and Consultants.

In this way it was hoped to provide a common ground for the integration of the three branches of the National Health Service.

The Centre is situated on open parkland and sheltered by woodlands and adjoins the Maternity Unit. It is easily accessible from all parts of the town and the surrounding district. The grounds have been laid out, planted and maintained by the Urban District Council of Corby. Ample space has been reserved for future hospital development.

In addition to the diagnostic facilities which are provided there is a well equipped Physiotherapy Department and also an Operating Theatre for minor surgery.

Consultant Clinics covering a wide range of medical specialities are regularly held.

The Diagnostic Centre has been extended by the addition of six Examination Rooms and two Consulting Rooms. This accommodation, opened in August, 1967, provides further space for Ante-natal, Gynaecological and Orthopaedic services.

Corby Maternity Unit

This Unit, opened in 1961, was built by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board with funds provided by the Ministry of Health as a General Practitioner Maternity Unit to meet the need for local hospital maternity services in an area with a very high birth rate at a distance from the district hospital centre. Consultant architectural services for the scheme were provided by the staff of the Architectural Division of the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust.

The accommodation includes two first stage labour rooms, two delivery rooms and twenty lying-in beds. The unit deals only with normal deliveries. Cases requiring specialist attention are either admitted or transferred to the Maternity Unit, at St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering or to the Barratt Maternity Hospital, Northampton.

The Civic Centre

The Civic Centre, covering an area of six acres, was officially opened on October 20th, 1965 by the Rt. Hon. R. H. S. Crossman, O.B.E., M.P., Minister of Housing and Local Government. The newly constructed buildings on this site comprise:-

- (a) Administration Block including Council Chamber and Committee Rooms.
 - (b) Civic Halls. This building houses a large multi-purpose hall, a Civic Theatre with seating accommodation for over 500 people, and a small Functions Room.
 - (c) Swimming Pool. This is a covered heated pool of Championship size-110 feet by 42 feet, with five racing lanes, a Spectators' Gallery with seating accommodation for about 450 people, a Cafe and Sunbathing Terrace.
- Ample car parking space encircles the buildings.

Great advantage is taken of the amenities provided at the Swimming Pool and it is a pleasure to place on record that this project has been entirely successful.

The presentations at the Civic Theatre attempt to cater for a wide range of interest.

The Ballroom and Civic Halls are popular for various functions.

An Entertainments Manager has been appointed to administer the day to day running of the Civic Halls and a Pool Supervisor is responsible for the Swimming Pool.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

1. Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Cottingham Road. Clinics are as follows:—

MONDAY:

9.00 a.m.	Dermatology. (First Monday in the month).
9.00 a.m.	General Medicine.
9.00 a.m.	Chest (Diagnostic)
2.00 p.m.	General Surgery (First and third Monday in the month)
2.00 p.m.	Orthopaedic (Second fourth and fifth Monday).
2.00 p.m.	Obstetric.
2.00 p.m.	Child Psychiatry.

TUESDAY:

9.00 a.m.	Gynaecology (Alternate weeks).
9.00 a.m.	Physical Medicine.
2.00 p.m.	Ear, Nose and Throat.
2.00 p.m.	Psychiatry.
2.00 p.m.	Paediatric.

WEDNESDAY:

8.30 a.m.	Orthopaedic.
9.00 a.m.	Gynaecology (Alternate weeks).
10.30 a.m.	General Surgery.
2.00 p.m.	Ophthalmology.

THURSDAY:

8.30 a.m.	General Medicine (First, third and fifth Thursday).
8.45 a.m.	General Medicine (Second and fourth Thursday).
9.00 a.m.	General Surgery.
9.00 a.m.	Chest (Treatment).
9.15 a.m.	Psychiatry.
9.30 a.m.	Child Psychiatry.
2.00 p.m.	Sub. Normality (First and third weeks in the month).

FRIDAY:

9.00 a.m.	Orthopaedic.
9.00 a.m.	Dermatology.
9.00 a.m.	Paediatrics.
2.00 p.m.	General Medicine (Alternate weeks).
2.00 p.m.	Obstetrics.

2. County Council Clinics:—

The Central Health Clinic Stuart Road.

The main local authority health services in the town operate from this Clinic. Health Visitors, Midwives, Nurses and the Local Home Help Organiser have their offices here. There are two Dental Surgeries.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES:

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road—Every Monday and Friday 2—4 p.m.
Every Wednesday 9.30 a.m. — 12 noon.

Pen Green Lane—Every Tuesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Beanfield Bungalow—Every Monday and Thursday 2 p.m.

RELAXATION AND PARENTCRAFT CLASSES:

Beanfield Bungalow—Every Wednesday 10.30 a.m.

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road—Every Tuesday and Thursday 2.30 p.m.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS:

Beanfield Clinic—Every Thursday 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

Pen Green Lane Clinic—Tuesdays 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Thursdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Central Health Clinic, Stuart Road—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC: (By appointment)

Central Health Clinic Stuart Road—First and third Wednesday of the month 6.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Second Wednesday of the month 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.

CYTOLOGY CLINIC: (By appointment)

Pen Green Lane Clinic—Last Monday of the month 2.00 p.m. – 4.00 p.m.

3. Oxford Regional Hospital Board:—

(a) CHEST CLINIC—Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby, Mondays and Thursdays 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

(b) VENEREAL DISEASES—Out-patient Department, General Hospital, Kettering, Tuesday—Females 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Males 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951.—Section 47.—These Acts empower Local Authorities to require compulsory admission to hospital in certain cases of persons in need of care and attention.

On 24th March, I applied for, and was granted, an Order by a Justice of the Peace for the urgent admission to hospital of a patient aged 75 years residing at Bessemer Grove, who had refused to enter hospital on the advice of her General Practitioner. The patient was admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

Section 50.—It was necessary during the year to take action under this Section in respect of the burial of one adult male.

Voluntary Organisations.—There are over 150 Voluntary Organisations in Corby and many of these undertake useful work in helping the aged, the needy and the sick. There follows a brief description of some of the activities:—

1. Corby Home Safety Committee:—

The Corby Home Safety Committee was established in 1961 and consists of two members nominated by the Urban District Council, the Medical Officer of Health, the Council's Estates Officer, the Superintendent of Police, Corby Division, the Public Relations Officer, Corby Development Corporation, the Chief Fire Officer and Chief Ambulance Officer, Corby and representatives from Corby Old People's Welfare Committee, the Red Cross, East Midlands Gas and Electricity Boards, the Corby Trades Council and the Press.

2. *Corby Old People's Welfare Committee.* The Chiropody Service has been extended to take in pensioners from the surrounding villages and this new system has worked very well. Over 700 pensioners received treatment during the year.

Once again, the pensioners visited Southsea for their annual holiday.

An open air concert was held in July, providing first class entertainment for the pensioners. The annual concert was held in February, and in May, a pop concert was also arranged to raise funds.

The Flag Week held in August and the Christmas Bazaar were also successful as was the sponsored walk in March which raised the sum of £350.

In addition to the social events which were organised, the Committee has been able to give financial and other help to many old people. Many visits have been made to the sick and housebound during the year.

3. *Corby Nursing Care Committee.*—This Committee also carries on very generous work by visiting the chronic sick at home and in hospital and by providing them with presents and essentials. At Christmas the Committee visits and gives gifts to Old Age Pensioners and housebound.

4. *Corby Social Services Co-ordinating Committee.*—This Committee was established in 1958. Its members consist of the Urban District Council's Medical Officer of Health, Estates Officer, Housing Welfare Officer, and Chief Public Health Inspector; the Social Relations Officer, British Steel Corporation; the Housing Manager, Information Officer and Social Advisory Officers, Corby Development Corporation; three Probation Officers; the Managers of the Department of Employment and Productivity and Department of Health and Social Security, Corby; Peterborough Diocesan Family and Social Welfare Council and the Chief Inspector, N.S.P.C.C.

The Committee's objects are:—

- (i) To deal with "problem families" of which in a New Town with a population drawn from all parts of the British Isles and most European countries, there must of necessity be a larger number than in a normal town of comparable size.
- (ii) By interchange of information to prevent overlapping of work done by various social workers.
- (iii) To endeavour to keep in their own homes and avoid the necessity of eviction or application for Part III accommodation in the case of those families who are for various reasons in danger of receiving Notice to Quit.
- (iv) To assist and advise needy families wherever necessary and to supply items of furniture wherever required.

Periodically, members give reports to the Committee on the work of their respective departments e.g. the unemployment position in Corby and District, the work of the Department of Health and Social Security, Probation Service and N.S.P.C.C.

5. *Women's Royal Voluntary Service (W.R.V.S.)*—The W.R.V.S. carry on very useful public work in Corby such as the distribution of Welfare Foods at the Clinics, the provision of clothing and furniture to families in need and the distribution of Christmas parcels to these families. The "Meals on Wheels Service" is administered by the W.R.V.S. Forty-three meals are served twice a week and during 1969, 3,515 meals were delivered.

6. *Peterborough Diocesan Family and Social Welfare Council.*
7. *St. John Ambulance Society.*
8. *Corby Red Cross Society.*

9. *Corby Chest, Heart and Tuberculosis Care Group.*—At the end of the year 31 patients suffering from Tuberculosis and 81 patients with other chest complaints, were registered with this Committee.

The sum of £294 was paid out to the dependants of those who were receiving hospital treatment, and £85.12.6 in pocket money was paid to the patients themselves.

Many efforts were arranged to raise funds for this worthy cause.

10. *National Spastics Society, Corby and District Branch.*—This Branch of the National Spastics Society does valuable work.

11. *Northamptonshire Town and Country Association for the Blind.*

12. *National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.*

Play Leadership in Corby

The scheme remained active throughout the Winter with five halls being used for indoor activities on various nights of the week and the West Glebe Play Centre open all day Saturday.

During the Easter school holiday, five centres for outdoor activities were opened in recreational areas, all supervised by paid Assistant Playleaders and in the Summer holidays, a further four centres were opened. Most popular in the day to day activities were rounders, cricket and football. Although many other activities took place, a large number of children were taught such sports as hockey, netball, swimming, judo and football for which qualified instructors and coaches were obtained.

A number of sports days were held during the Summer with an average attendance of six hundred. A baby show also took place and fifty babies were entered. Also very popular with the children were outings to Wicksteed Park, the Zoo, seaside and an American Air Base.

Once again the Playleadership Scheme took part in the Corby Carnival Parade. Forty children were involved and thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

During the Winter months, the Sunday Streets Football League, involving nineteen teams and two hundred boys, was in operation on Sunday afternoons. There are now four 'One O'Clock Clubs' in Corby, catering for mothers with children under school age. Here the mothers can meet socially in a pleasant atmosphere whilst their children play with the climbing frames, toys and games.

Attendances in 1969 were as follows:—

Playcentres	47,700 children
'One O'Clock Clubs'	3,390 Mothers and 4,900 children

Work has commenced on two Adventure Playgrounds which, it is hoped, will be in operation for the 1970 Summer holiday. More centres will also be opening in 1970, giving better coverage to the whole town.

Priors Hall Golf Course

Priors Hall Golf Course is about four miles from the Town Centre. This 18-hole Course which has a total length of 6,636 yards and a par score of 72, was constructed by the Council on land leased from The British Steel Corporation and restored after the extraction of iron ore by open-cast working. The Club house, which is constructed on piles, includes a lounge, dining room, bar, ladies room, changing rooms, locker rooms, greenkeeper's stores and professional's shop and has ample car parking space. The Course which was officially opened in July 1967, has quickly become popular with golfers from Corby and the surrounding area.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supply.—A piped water supply is provided to every house in the town by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, with the exception of the village of Great Oakley. This village was brought within the Urban District when the New Town Boundary was extended in April, 1967. Shallow well water is pumped to a privately owned service reservoir and piped throughout the village and surrounding farms. This water is untreated and under normal conditions has been found to be satisfactory, it is liable to pollution whenever flooding of the well occurs from the nearby Harper's Brook. Six samples were submitted for bacteriological analysis. One of which was found to be unsatisfactory.

Seven other samples of drinking water were submitted for bacteriological analysis and all were reported satisfactory by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Fluoride Content of the Water Supply.—The water supply contains 0.25 parts of naturally occurring Fluorine per million parts of water.

Swimming Baths.—Thirteen samples for bacteriological examination were taken from the open air pools at Uppingham Corby Boys' Club, Corby Grammar School, Samuel Lloyd Secondary Modern School and the indoor pool at the Civic Centre. One of these was found to be unsatisfactory.

Sewage Disposal.—The construction of the extension of the Sewage Works to serve an additional population of 20,000 plus industrial waste is now completed.

Trade Waste.—No new 'Consents' were issued during the year. Analyses have been satisfactory with the exception of one firm where most samples were outside the terms of the Consent. This firm has once again modified its pre-treatment plant which it is hoped may result in future effluent conforming to the Consent conditions.

Main Drainage.—Sewers in the Council's area have functioned satisfactorily, and during the year a storm water overflow was constructed at the northern end of Studfall Avenue to relieve surcharging in time of storm.

Large scale main drainage design is being undertaken in respect of the extension of the system into the Great Oakley area.

Shire Lodge Cemetery.—Burial statistics for the year were as follows:—

Number of new graves opened — 110 (82 adults, 28 children)

Number of existing graves re-opened — 12

There were no urn burials during the year.

Public Cleansing Depot.—The wash bay and equipment could not be fully utilised due to the inadequate silt trap which led to frequent stoppages occurring in the drainage system. The installation of a properly designed interceptor with three chambers in lieu of the existing garage gulley is necessary to overcome this difficulty.

Utilisation of the existing fixed box baling press whilst coping with the present intake of salvage from business premises only will not permit any expansion of the salvage services to accommodate increased collection from developing industries or the resumption of domestic salvage collection.

A fire occurred on Thursday 2nd October causing extensive damage to the baling shed. Emergency measures were put into immediate operation and salvage collection and baling was resumed on Wednesday, 8th October. The fire damage,

estimated at £7,840 focused attention on the need for a variation in the design of up and over doors to enable them to be opened quickly from the outside, high level ventilators to permit the emergence of smoke and a direct alarm system to the Fire Service Headquarters.

Public Mortuary.—The facilities provided at the Cemetery Chapel at Rockingham Road are of high standard and include a six-tray refrigerated storage cabinet, elevating trolley, autopsy table and hoses, sinks with hot and cold water, changing room, sanitary accommodation viewing room with separate public entrance and equipment based on the Ministry of Health's recommendations.

The following table indicates the certified cause of death in the case of those persons whose bodies were accommodated at the mortuary:—

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Number of Occasions When Mortuary used</i>
Natural Causes	6
Open Verdict	2

Disinfection.—Disinfection of premises is carried out with formaldehyde vapour generators, disinfectant being issued on request and free of charge to cases or contacts of notifiable diseases. Bedding and articles suitable for disinfection by steam is carried out by arrangement with another Authority. No facilities exist in the District or the County for the cleansing of persons under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

SECTION D

Public Health and Housing Acts

Housing Acts:—

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:				
1. (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	189
(b)	Number of inspections formal or informal, made for the purpose	...	...	235
2.	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit:—			
(a)	Number found during the year	...	...	—
(b)	Number (or estimated number) at end of year	...	...	—
3.	Number of dwelling-houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit			
	...	...	...	62

(2) Houses Demolished:

	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons Displaced	No. of Families Displaced
Not in Clearance Area: As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936	...	—	—

(3) Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
1. After informal action by Local Authority	55	—
2. After formal notice under the Public Health Acts	—	—

Housing Statistics

New Houses erected by the Local Authority in 1969—			—
Total number of council dwellings erected up to 31.12.69			3,269
Applications registered on joint housing list during 1969			2,011
Houses Erected by Corby Development Corporation—			
(a)	Houses erected by the Corporation (including its own sale houses but excluding any built by private enterprise) up to 31.12.68		*6,733
(b)	Houses erected during the year to 31.12.69		235
(c)	Total number of houses erected by the Corporation		6,968

*Includes 5 dwellings now changed to non-housing uses.

Hostels.—There are two hostels within the District providing a high standard of accommodation for 174 males.

Factories and Workshops Act, 1961.—The following is a list of factories on the register on the 31.12.69 (Total 68).

<i>Industry</i>	<i>No.</i>
Agricultural Woodwork	1
Basic Slag Grinding	1
Biscuits	1
Bread and Confectionery	2
Chemicals	1
Closing	6
Clothing	3
Corsets	1
Dental Mechanic	1
Drycleaning	3
Electrical Automobile Equipment	1
Electrical Repairs	2
Footwear Repairs	2
Gas Appliance Repairs	1
Iron and Steel	1
Iron and Steel Tubes	1
Jobbing Engineering	1
Joinery	5
Light Engineering	2
Mica Components	2
Motor Body Repairs	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	11
Narrow Fabric Weaving	1
Nut Packing	1
Plastics	1
Potato Crisps	1
Printing	1
Sausage and Pies	4
Underwear	2
Trailers	2
Waste Paper Baling	1
Wire Drawing	1
Tyre Repairs and Fettling	3

Section 110.—At the end of the year there were 35 persons registered as outworkers, whose premises had been inspected.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the Report.

Industrial Air Pollution.—Emissions from scheduled works are controlled by H.M. Inspectorate in addition to those processes registerable under the Alkali etc., Works Regulation Act and Orders 1906–1950.

Subsequent to the discussions which took place between officials of the Steelworks and this Council following a heavy discharge of grit last year the Company notified the Council in July of their finalised plans to install additional arrestion equipment at the B.O.S. Plant at a cost of £700,000 and it was anticipated the scheme would be operational by December, 1970, or early 1971.

Domestic Smoke Control.—The number two Smoke Control Order relating to an area of 696 acres comprising of 3,542 houses in the Lodge Park and Shire Lodge Wards was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in February, and the order became operational on the 10th October, 1969. With a few minor exceptions all the work of adaption was carried out, the completed works inspected and grants passed for payment by the date of commencement.

In December warnings became apparent from complaints by the public and the lack of stocks in merchants yards of possible shortages of solid smokeless fuel in the New Year.

Six hundred and twenty-five visits were made during the year in connection with the Smoke Control Areas and the operation of recording instruments which indicates the energy with which the aims of the Department relating to clean air are being pursued.

The measurement of levels of air pollution continued during the year from daily and monthly instruments maintained by the Council. There are two deposit gauges sited within the District and two outside in Weldon. Two daily Smoke Filter and Sulphur Dioxide recording apparatus were operated throughout the year, one at the Public Mortuary and a second in Pen Green Lane.

The following table shows the average annual results obtained within the District in respect of deposited matter. These results together with the monthly readings at the industrial stations, are shown graphically in the appendices.

Deposited Matter
(average expressed in milligrams per square metre per day)

Year	Stanion Lane	Sec. Mod. School	Stodfall Jnr. School	Larratt Rd. Weldon	The Garage Weldon	Average Deposits
1959	263	328	177	—	—	256
1960	350	450	197	—	—	332
1961	290	312	298	—	—	300
1962	328	312	118	223	210	238
1963	298	407	162	220	215	260
1964	340	433	177	210	210	274
1965	437	367	155	268	373	320
*1966	197	260	117	158	237	197
1967	173	162	90	157	213	150
1968	228	324	102	134	184	194
1969	221	451	127	116	132	209

*From 1966 the figures listed are in respect of "Total Undissolved Matter" whereas on previous years the figures represent "Total Undissolved and Dissolved Matter".

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The number of food premises in the District at the end of the year was 286 and for the purpose of inspection and investigation your Health Inspectors made 559 visits an overall reduction of 17%, and a specific reduction of 39% in the inspection of school canteens and 36% in respect of cafes, canteens, restaurants and snack bars. The reason for this undesirable situation is that the present establishment is able to deal only with routine district work which is discontinued when an emergency occurs or special investigations, research or surveys have to be undertaken. Experience has shown that regular and frequent inspection of food premises with immediate discussion of problems and practices brings about improved standards in food premises. Precise assessment of the results of vigilant inspection cannot be made, nevertheless a relationship exists with the control of notified cases of food poisoning and Sonne Dysentery among food handlers.

One Ice Lolly was submitted for bacteriological examination and was found to be satisfactory.

Milk Supply.—There are two dairy farms within the District. The Northamptonshire County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority, have delegated their duties under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 to this Council. Licences under these Regulations are valid for a period of five years and at the end of the year the number of licences issued under these Regulations is detailed below:—

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations	1963
Pasteurised — dealer	38
Sterilised — dealer	30
Untreated	3
Ultra Heat Treated	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Notwithstanding that the population of the District exceeds 40,000 which is the defined population for a Food and Drug Authority, food sampling under the Food and Drugs Act is carried out by the Weights and Measures Department of the Northamptonshire County Council.

Samples Examined

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity
Foods:-	252	6
Drugs:-	—	—

Open Market.—A market is held on Friday and Saturday each week and 158 inspections were made to exercise supervision over food stalls. Infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were rectified informally after verbal or written notification had been given, and one notice was served during the year.

Free washing facilities are provided for all food stallholders at the Public Conveniences situated in the Market Square. The provision of a covered market at some future date would enable the standard of food hygiene to be improved giving a greater degree of protection to food, and facilitate the provision of wash-hand basins, together with hot and cold water, in conveniently accessible positions to persons engaged in handling food.

SECTION F

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968.

The infectious diseases to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health under these regulations are:—

Acute Encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute Meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing Fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery (Amoebic or Bacillary)	Tetanus
Food Poisoning	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

Prevalence of and control over Infectious Diseases.—In this section the notifiable infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, which occurred during the year is summarised:—

Diseases	No.
Measles	218
Infectious Hepatitis	155
Bacillary Dysentery	21
Acute Meningitis	7
Food Poisoning	3
Whooping Cough	2
Acute Encephalitis	2
Total ...	408

Measles.—Two hundred and eighteen cases were notified in 1969 and two of these required hospital treatment. There were four hundred and fifty notifications in 1968.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.—Routine immunisation of infants under one year of age with Triple Antigen was continued during the year. Immunisation is carried out either by the family doctor or at the County Health Department's Clinics.

Diphtheria.—Has been absent from the District since 1945.

Whooping Cough.—Two cases were notified. Eight cases occurred in 1968.

Acute Meningitis.—Seven cases were reported and were treated in hospital.

Poliomyelitis.—There have been no cases in the Urban District since 1961. Immunisation with Sabin Vaccine is carried out routinely at the County Health Department's clinics and also by the family doctors.

Scarlet Fever.—No cases of Scarlet Fever were recorded this year. There were six cases in 1968.

Gastro-Intestinal Diseases.—Twenty-one cases of Bacillary Dysentery, involving fifteen homes, were notified compared with thirty-five cases in the previous year.

Three cases of Salmonellosis were reported. Two families were involved. This compares with twenty-four notifications in 1968.

Acute Encephalitis.—Two cases were reported in infants. Both were treated in hospital and one of them died.

Infectious Hepatitis.—Relatively small numbers of cases of this illness have been registered each year since records have been kept, i.e. since 1962.

The condition was made generally notifiable throughout England and Wales in 1968. There was a large increase in the number of cases notified in the town in that year (eighty-eight cases) and this number was nearly doubled in the current year.

The occurrence of the disease declined during the Summer months and tailed off altogether in the Autumn and no cases were recorded during the month of December. At the time of going to press (August 1970) only four further cases were notified in the succeeding eight months.

No fatal cases occurred and only one case required admission to the Isolation Hospital at Northampton.

This disease, which reached epidemic proportions in 1969, mainly occurs in young people, often school children and pre-school children. Its most obvious manifestation is Jaundice i.e. a yellow discoloration of the eyes and skin, and it is caused by a filter-passing virus but the manner of its communication from case to contact is not completely understood in the present state of knowledge.

The object of making the disease generally notifiable was to provide Medical Officers of Health with the means of collecting and collating accurate information which it is essential to possess in order to advise on its prevention.

One of the difficulties encountered in dealing with this aspect of the illness is that its Incubation Period, i.e. the time taken for the disease to manifest itself from the time of infection, is usually about a month and often six weeks.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS (CORBY 1969)



Smallpox.—There were no cases.

International Certificates of Vaccination.—The International Forms for vaccination against Smallpox and Cholera, (for completion by the person's own Doctor) can be obtained by the traveller from the address below, his travel agency or alternatively from the Department of Health and Social Security, Alexander Fleming House, Elephant and Castle London, S. E. 1. The Doctor requires the form in order to enter on it the details of vaccination and the form should then be sent or taken to the Public Health Department, 75 London Road, Kettering, for authentication by the Medical Officer of Health, 647 certificates were stamped and signed during the year.

Leprosy.—The Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations, 1966 came into force on March 1st.

Under these regulations cases of leprosy are now notifiable to the District Medical Officer of Health and not as heretofore to the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health and Social Security.

No notifications of Leprosy were received.

Weekly Rate of New Claims for Sickness Benefit.—The Manager of the local officer of the Department of Health and Social Security supplies a weekly return of the number of new claims for sickness benefit made by insured persons in the Corby area. These figures cover Corby and the adjacent parts of the Rural District of Kettering and Oundle and Thrapston. The Average number of new claims during the year was 244.

Number of New Claims per Week — Working Population. 1969.

Jan.	7	309	April	1	237	July	1	166	Oct.	7	229
	14	264		8	184		8	163		14	216
	21	260		15	199		15	165		21	243
	28	256		22	202		22	176		28	227
Feb.	4	288		29	180		29	204	Nov.	4	229
	11	331	May	6	202	Aug.	5	200		11	226
	18	439		13	191		12	173		18	235
	25	399		20	188		19	204		25	223
March	4	477		27	149		26	191	Dec.	2	209
	11	367	June	3	192	Sept.	2	182		9	250
	18	407		10	184		9	226		16	230
	25	281		17	170		16	189		23	423
				24	162		23	244		30	546
							30	231			

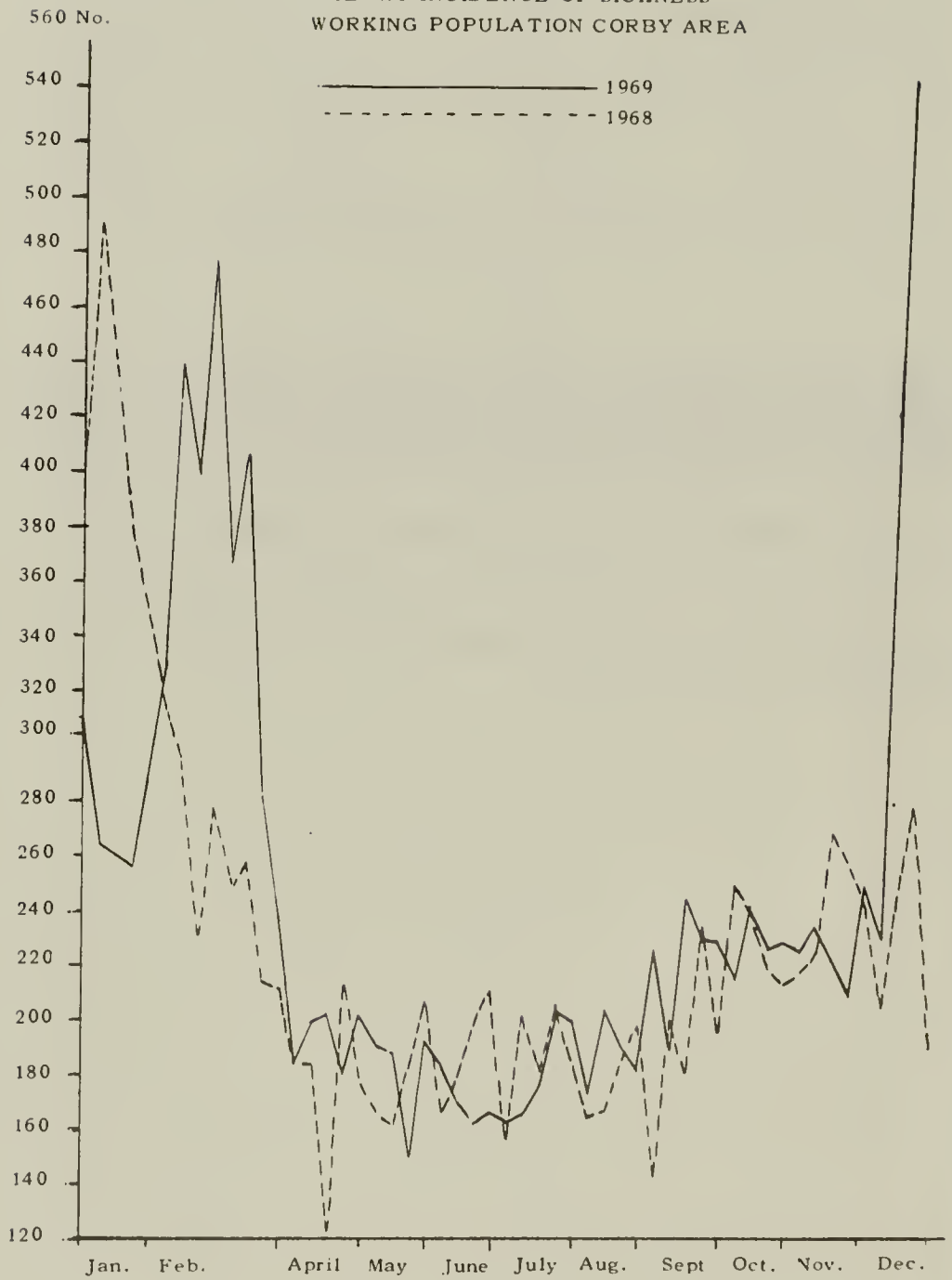
Influenza—.A large number of cases of Influenza occurred in the town during December. This high incidence of Influenza was part of a nation-wide epidemic and a significant increase in the number of cases for the time of the year was observed in the week before Christmas. The peak was reached in the first week of the New Year and the incidence gradually subsided

The usual symptoms of the illness were:- fever, cough, headache, lethargy and aching of the back and legs and its duration was commonly three days.

Influenza has been registered as the cause of death in two cases.

The causative organism of the Influenza epidemic has been isolated and is described as Virus A2/HK 68.

WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS
WORKING POPULATION CORBY AREA



TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1969 was 22 (17 respiratory and 5 non-respiratory). Comparative figures for the preceding ten years are given below, together with the mid-year estimates of the population.

Year	Population	Cases Notified					Inward Transfers
		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total*	
		M	F	M	F		
1959	32,730	7	17	—	3	27	6
1960	34,700	15	14	—	1	30	11
1961	36,890	7	16	2	3	28	7
1962	39,460	15	15	—	4	34	7
1963	41,390	8	7	1	5	21	3
1964	42,770	26	15	1	1	43	7
1965	44,610	10	14	2	3	29	12
1966	45,550	17	7	1	4	29	4
1967	46,580	9	10	1	4	24	5
1968	48,150	11	4	1	2	18	2
1969	49,210	11	6	2	3	22	6

*These figures include inward transfers.

Of the new cases, six were Inward Transfers (five respiratory and one non-respiratory), their ages were: Males, 19, 51, 61 and 61 years and Females 19 and 19 years. Twenty names were removed from the Register as healed and eleven cases removed to other districts.

This is the second successive year in which no deaths from Tuberculosis have been recorded.

The following table summarises the known cases of Tuberculosis in the Corby Urban District as at 31st December, 1969:-

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory	48	20	68
Non-Respiratory	5	18	23
TOTAL	53	38	91

Mortality from Tuberculosis.—This table shows the number of deaths registered, with the death rates during the decennial period ending 31st. December, 1969:—

Year	Tuberculosis — all forms			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Males	Females	Total	Corby U.D.	Administrative County
1959	1	—	1	0.03	0.07
1960	2	—	2	0.06	0.05
1961	1	1	2	0.06	0.08
1962	1	1	2	0.05	0.05
1963	2	—	2	0.05	0.03
1964	1	—	1	0.02	0.05
1965	1	—	1	0.02	0.03
1966	—	3	3	0.07	0.04
1967	—	2	2	0.04	0.04
1968	—	—	—	—	0.01
1969	—	—	—	—	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—These regulations empower the Council to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade. No action was taken during the year.

Staff Medical Examinations.—Twenty-three members of the Council's staff were passed as medically fit for duty during the year.

Public Health Act, 1961. Section 42.—Four contacts of cases of Infectious Disease were temporarily suspended from their occupations on my certificate during the year and became entitled to compensation under Section 42 of this Act.

The total amount of the compensation paid by the Council was £132 10s. 9d.



MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1969

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	7
Measles	142	45	8	7	1	4	1	4	1	1	1	-	218
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3
Infectious Hepatitis	32	26	36	22	5	5	13	6	3	2	5	-	155
Sonne Dysentery	8	4	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
TOTAL	182	75	49	34	12	10	16	12	6	5	7	-	408

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1969.

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages to Hospital	Deaths	Age Unknown
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	7	7	-
Measles	7	33	47	40	33	51	5	2	-	-	-	-	218	2	-
Encephalitis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	2	6	4	62	37	9	26	7	2	-	155	1	-
Sonne Dysentery	1	1	4	-	1	3	2	-	6	3	-	-	21	2	-
TOTAL	8	36	55	47	39	117	48	11	35	10	2	-	408	15	1

TUBERCULOSIS — NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1969.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 14	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 — 24	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 34	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
35 — 44	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 — 54	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 — 64	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	6	2	3	—	—	—	—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RAT CONTROL COMMITTEE

At a meeting held in Kettering on 24th April, 1969, chaired by Mr. J. T. Shuttleworth, Chairman of Kettering Rural District Council, and attended by representatives of the National Farmers' Union, Officers and Members of Local Authorities and Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, it was decided to set up a Steering Committee to guide a full-scale rat baiting campaign to commence in the County on 24th November, 1969.

The Medical Officer of Health was appointed to sit on this Committee and the Campaign, which also included Leicester and Rutland, was launched towards the end of the year.

Widespread instruction by means of suitable publicity and demonstrations was given by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The project was supported with enthusiasm by many farmers.

Results of Rat Baiting on Farms following 24th November, 1969. Field Staff of the Ministry have made enquiries at 588 farms in the three counties. This was about 7½ per cent of the total number of holdings. Of these holdings, 476 had taken control action at or around 24th November, 1969, and of the 112 who had not taken control action, 53 had no rats on the premises. The balance of 59 represented 10 per cent of total farmers who did not take any action. 353 holdings were able to provide details of bait used and this totalled 96 cwt. 40 lbs. averaging 30½ lbs. per holding.

It is disappointing to note that only 83 farmers had taken control action in hedgerows. Ministry Field Staff have reported several such infestations during their normal farm visits.

Permanent baiting was again somewhat disappointing; 249 farmers reported that they had carried out some form of permanent baiting but this did not include baiting hedgerows in many instances.

At subsequent meetings technical papers on various subjects were presented by members of the Steering Committee and included one entitled "Rat Borne Infections" presented by the Medical Officer of Health and one by Mr. G. Waterworth, entitled "Towards a Rat Free Town", summaries of both these papers are reproduced here.

"Rat Borne Infections" by F. R. N. Lynch The speaker began by saying that the rat we were considering was *Rattus Norvegicus*, or the Brown Rat which superseded the small Black Rat, *Rattus Rattus*, in this country during the 18th Century.

The Black Rat had been responsible for the great plagues of the Middle Ages, e.g. the Black Death of the 14th Century and the Plague of 1665.

Rattus Norvegicus was responsible for the spread of many diseases, e.g. Rat-bite Fevers, Trichinosis, Haemorrhagic Jaundice and Salmonellosis in human epidemiology and Equine Influenza and possibly Foot and Mouth Disease in veterinary medicine.

He said he wished to deal with only two of these conditions, Salmonellosis (Food Poisoning) and Weil's Disease or Haemorrhagic Jaundice.

As is the case with Bubonic Plague and the Black Rat, these two diseases were first of all epizootic in the Brown Rat before being communicated to the human population.

The genus *Salmonellae*, named after the American Bacteriologist, Salmon, contained about 400 species. Some bore people's names as *S thompson*, some the names of places as *S dublin*, and some names of diseases with which they were associated, e.g. *S typhimurium* and *S enteritidis*. The last two were very frequently associated with rats.

The source of infection in man was usually of animal origin, e.g. the droppings of infected rodents which could in turn infect food of man or food animals used by man so that cattle and other livestock, including ducks and turkeys could be infected in this way.

The stools of patients and convalescent carriers were also sources of infection. Duck eggs were often implicated, infection entering the shell during its formation in the oviduct.

The speaker went on to say that the role of the rat in the dissemination of *Salmonella* was very clearly established. It was a most important cause of the spread of this condition. Nearly 10,000 cases of human salmonella infection were notified in England and Wales in 1968. The disease would spread rapidly through a community, particularly when hygiene was not perfect, and the Medical Officer must by law prohibit persons engaged in the food trade from carrying on their business if they get the disease. The reason for this was that the stools of patients were also sources of infection. Food poisoning salmonellae multiplies rapidly in food.

As for the disease itself, the onset was acute generally with diarrhoea, abdominal cramps, fever, vomiting and prostration.

Contaminated meat could be derived from an animal infected during its life or it might come from a healthy animal and be contaminated in the course of preparation. Milk might be infected from an infected udder or from infected dung.

At the present time, although a large number of cases of the disease occurred in a year, it was not often the cause of death and in the series quoted, only 20 – 25 cases proved fatal.

A dozen or so Veterinary Bacteriological Reports concerning the isolation of *Salmonellae* in animals used for human food were read.

A case report describing direct infection of a farmer with salmonellosis communicated from a rat was read.

A case report concerning the occurrence of Weil's Disease, in a young man of 28 years old, in November 1969 was read. About 50 cases were notified in a year and of these, half were fatal. The mode of transmission was the infected urine of a rat entering a skin abrasion or cut in a human.

"Towards Rat Free Towns"

by

G. WATERWORTH, D.P.A., M.Inst. P.C., C.S.I.B.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent
Urban District Council of Corby

28th July, 1969.

A dramatic reduction in the number of rats reported in Corby, Northamptonshire, over the past four years has resulted from the rigorous application of a system of permanent baiting points, despite the special problems of a rapidly expanding New Town. There were 400 confirmed rat infestations in 1966, 230 in 1967, 81 in 1968, and only 12 up to September 1969.

Corby has grown up from a village in the past 35 years around the British Steel Corporation Works, and the present population of 50,000 is expected to grow to 83,000 by 1990, with many new industries already introduced to the town.

Tracts of woodland and many of the old streams and ditches have been left within the built-up area. The area, planned by Corby Development Corporation and the public services administered by Corby U.D.C., includes a great deal of farmland scheduled for building, although much of this land will not be built on for a number of years.

All these features combined with many new building sites and the gradual demolition of older areas contribute to a unique rodent control problem.

Rodent infestation in Corby during recent years has not been unduly heavy because of the satisfactory control action taken by the Public Health Department and the problem has been re-infestation from the surrounding areas. On all development sites, sewer ends are left open by the builders and the problem of access to houses this way made worse by the absence of water sealed traps to rainwater fall pipes and wire balloons.

Corby is fortunate in that its present rodent operator has an agricultural background, is extremely keen on his job, and appreciates the techniques of rodent control.

The scheme consists of 200 permanent baiting points and survey areas on the edge of the town at all the known entry places, and in practice acts as an "early warning system". In addition, points are placed at all areas within the town where infestations have arisen, especially around building and demolition sites.

The west and south boundaries of the town are residential and adjoin farmland. Here, baiting points are laid alongside boundary ditches and at the majority of hedge intersections. With the building of new roads, large sections of the old roads have been left as lay-byes, making a focal point for rubbish dumped by motorists and gypsies.

The north end of the town is bounded by gulleys, reclaimed grazing land and industrial estate development. There are no hedges on the reclaimed land and this, together with the industrial areas, acts as a "buffer" for residential estates. There is some trouble however around factory canteens and permanent baiting points are maintained on these sites.

East of the town are the steel works; where infestations occasionally occur, and a servicing company is employed to carry out rodent control both in the works and at their own refuse tip. This has caused some trouble in the past and the permanent baiting points are now established around the outside of the tip and the works area to detect any escaping rats.

The sewage disposal works, situated on this side of the town, is a modern plant using a new sludge digestion system. Very little trouble occurs here, but there are influxes from the adjoining brook into which the effluent is piped. Baiting points are maintained along the length of the brook at any places where rat activity has occurred. Experiments in this area indicate that whilst rats may live in distinct and separate areas they will intermingle in the common search for food.

Within the town itself, in areas of woodland and scrub, permanent points are laid wherever the operator is aware of past activity and especially along the open streams and ditches, since rats tend to follow their old tracks and migrate to previous feeding places. This habit was investigated and our findings are that providing an area can be maintained rat free for twelve months, internal migration via established routes is minimised. Areas around factory canteens and building sites are baited and inspected weekly.

All the permanent baiting points and survey areas within the district are inspected every eight weeks except areas where re-infestation has occurred, which are inspected every four weeks. Each one has its own record card, indicating location, inspection dates, bait laid and results. The inspection of baiting points is carried out systematically and the operator, using a motor cycle, can visit and service 15 to 30 points a day.

Natural protection is used usually for baiting points, otherwise boxes or three inch diameter drain pipes are established in hedgerows and banks. The use of five drain pipes reduces the loss of bait to predatory birds whenever this occurs. Where takes are recorded, baiting and inspection is continued over four or five weeks to ensure that the area is cleared of rats, all baits being removed or replaced weekly in areas under treatment, since in our experience baits will only remain attractive to rats for two weeks. The use of ready-mixed baits ensures a stable well mixed product and is preferable to make up baits from the basic materials.

Experience indicates that active rodent work carried out in summer will produce a marked reduction in the rodent population the following winter. Our findings on migration are that rats will try to enter the town from surrounding agricultural land at the onset of winter, but do not migrate en masse to the countryside in summer, but only to the immediate surrounding of the buildings they occupy.

Any method of rat control requires the full-time services of a trained operator to be effective. The use of part-time, untrained people is unsatisfactory and local authorities who cannot afford a full-time operator should co-operate with a neighbouring authority.

G. WATERWORTH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1969.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Corby.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS STEWART AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the privilege to present to you my thirteenth Annual Report relative to the work of your Public Health Inspectors and other Departmental Staff together with the activities of the Public Cleansing Services. It is self evident that environmental circumstances play an important part in the social and communal life of residents within the town and can have unfavourable consequences in respect of individual households unless the standards of hygiene are maintained. Whilst every endeavour was made throughout the year to direct the resources of the Department to achieve compliance with the statute law, bye-laws and regulations and to prevent unwholesome or contaminated food reaching the consumer and to ensure that milk, ice-cream and prepared foods were kept and sold in hygienic conditions, I regret to report that due to an increased work load the total number of inspections of food premises were 35% less than in 1938. A situation I view with some concern having regard to the continued expansion of the town and planned increase in food shops in the present town centre and estate developments.

Particular attention was directed to the preparation, handling and cooking of dressed poultry, the demand for which as a convenience food continues to increase. Your Staff again gave lectures in their own time on Food Hygiene to students in the food and catering trades. Serious consideration should be given to the provision of Health Education as part of the services available to all sections of the food industry provided by the Local Authority.

Special mention should be made of the Smoke Control Programme following the public enquiry held last year. The Minister confirmed the order which came into operation in October, unfortunately by the end of the year supplies of solid smokeless fuel began to give cause for some concern. The Council are to be commended on their foresight in making possible one of the most needed reforms in urban areas by the elimination of the grosser pollutants from the atmosphere.

There may be evidence of an additional pollutant of the atmosphere being recognised by the public namely, 'noise'; investigation of complaints received indicate the need for a closer study of insulation standards and control.

In the sphere of Public Cleansing the quantity of all types of refuse collected and disposed of increased and the following pages indicate the extent and nature of the work undertaken. This may well be the last report to include information relating to the Cleansing Services since it is proposed notwithstanding the recommendations of the Working Party on Refuse Collection sponsored by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to transfer this service to the Technical Services Department.

My thanks are extended to Members of the Health Committee and Council for the encouragement which has been given to the aims of the Department. Furthermore, I wish to acknowledge the co-operation extended by other Departments and not least the loyalty and endeavour of my own staff which makes a rewarding vocation even more effective in the administration of the Environmental Health Services.

Yours obediently,

G. WATERWORTH.

*Chief Public Health Inspector
and Cleansing Superintendent.*

1 Inspection of District.—

(a) *Investigation of Complaints.* Environmental conditions prejudicial to health are detected by your Public Health Inspectors during day to day duties and immediate action is taken as a result. In addition to this constant control, the Department receives complaints either written or verbal and during the year 348 were received.

The volume and diversity of duties undertaken during 1969 are illustrated in the classified statement of visits and inspections by your staff, reproduced below.

Ref.	Details of Visits and Inspections	1969 No.
1	Food and Drugs Act	1 090
2	Dairies and Milk Shops	27
5	Butchers' Shops	87
6	Fishmongers and Poulterers	51
7	Greengrocers etc.	59
8	Grocers and other Food Shops	250
9	Fried Fish Shops	4
10	Food Vehicles	475
10A	Vending Machines (Food)	—
11	Ice-cream premises	6
12	Restaurants	47
13	Other Food Premises	17
14	Public Market and Stalls	158
15	P.H. Act — Dwellings Inspections	120
16	P.H. Act — Dwellings Reinspections	46
17	P.H. Act — Other than Dwellings	123
18	P.H. Act — Re-inspections	141
19	Drainage Inspections	281
20	Rivers, Streams and Water Supplies	86
21	Swimming Pool	8
22	Caravans	45
23	Stables and Piggeries	—
24	Rats and Mice Infestations	84
25 26 27	Factories with power	72
28	Factories without power	2
29	Factories — building works	91
30	Outworkers' Room	10
31	Bakehouses	11
32	Schools	6
33	Shops Act	74
34	Petroleum Act	112
35	Vacant land and Dumps	—
36	Common Yards and Passages	10
37	Cinemas	—
38	Vermin	109
39	Noise Abatement	73
40	Atmospheric Pollution	625
41	Hostels	—
42	Septic tanks and cesspools	—
43	Pet Animals Act	2
44	Miscellaneous Visits	108
46	O.S.R. Act — General Inspection	311
47	O.S.R. Act — Re-visits	190
48	Housing Act	69
49	Housing Act Re-inspections	—
50	Overcrowding	—
51	Houses let in lodgings	—
52	Infectious Diseases — Visits	228
53	Infectious Diseases — Revisits	287
54	Civic Amenities Act	264
55	Hackney Carriages	219

(b) *Improvements and Environmental Conditions.*—In accordance with the conditions found during the various inspections reported in the above table, 28 informal notices were served for the abatement of public health nuisances, housing defects and sanitary conditions.

The general condition of the majority of dwelling houses occupied at the end of 1969 is satisfactory. Approximately 95% of the dwellings are of modern construction and are provided with modern amenities. The older properties including dwelling houses situated in Great Oakley, are ripe for the application of a co-ordinated scheme of improvement to provide modern amenities comparable with the majority of dwelling houses in the town. This may be achieved when the recommendations made by the consulting Architect to the Development Corporation regarding the development of the old village are implemented.

2. **Drainage**—The inspection and testing of existing drainage systems involved 281 inspections during the course of the year. In all cases the repair and reconstruction of defective drains was carried out without delay.
3. **Pest Control**—The work of eradicating domestic pests, notably cockroaches, ants, earwigs, silver fish, bugs and wasps, was undertaken by the department and 163 premises were disinfested.

The duty of ensuring that the District is kept free from rats and mice is laid on the Local Authority by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949. Visits were made to industrial, commercial and domestic premises within the District and regular treatment was instituted wherever evidence of infestation was found. A charge is made for this service in respect of business premises on a time and material basis; no charge is made for work carried out in domestic properties.

Repressive measures were carried out in respect of infestation on the surface of the land and within buildings as indicated in the following table.—

		TYPE OF PROPERTY	
Properties other than sewers		Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district		18323	12
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification		113	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats		31	—
(ii) Mice		18	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and mice for reasons other than notification		128	—
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats		127	—
(ii) Mice		1	—
4. Re-inspected (i) Rats		2988	—
(ii) Mice		86	—

Control of Rats in Sewers—The systematic poisoning treatment of the public sewers continued during the year and the results obtained in the treatment of sewers have undoubtedly had a beneficial effect in reducing the amount of infestation on the surface. The result of the sewer maintenance treatment indicates that the problem has been effectively contained.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

	Sept. 1967	May 1968	May 1969	Oct. 1969
Number of manholes baited	28	177	93	47
Number of manholes showing partial take	2	4	—	—
Number of manholes showing complete take	1	—	—	—

Northamptonshire Rat Control Steering Committee

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food inaugurated a Steering Committee with the object of co-ordinating action by Farmers, Local Authorities, and Estates for the eradication of rats in the Counties of Northampton, Leicester and Rutland. Widespread instruction by means of suitable publicity and demonstrations by Ministry Officers preceded the campaign which commenced on the 24th November and was enthusiastically supported by many farmers. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of this Committee.

In July I was requested to address the Steering Committee on Rat Control in Corby. The paper entitled "Towards Rat Free Towns" described the present techniques which are an extension of the system introduced some seven years ago to combat heavy infestations at the Sewage Works. Basically the scheme consists of establishing numerous baiting points sited on the periphery of the town and at all the likely entry places including building and demolition sites, road developments, lay-byes, factory canteens, private refuse tips, woods, culverts and workmen's huts where food scraps are dropped.

In this way the town is ringed with some 128 permanent baiting points at strategic points within the town itself which are visited at least once per month and thus act as an early warning system of rodent activity. In this way the rat is attacked before it becomes established and starts to breed. This method has resulted in reducing the number of confirmed rat complaints from 230 in 1967 to 81 in 1968 and 31 in 1969.

4. Food Control

- (a) *Unsound Food*—The initial examination and testing of various foods, other than butcher's meat, before distribution to the public is undertaken by the manufacturers themselves and Local Authorities exercise little or no control until the foods reach the wholesale and retail channels. This calls for regular inspection of all types of food in shops, bakehouses, canteens and factories. Decisions on the fitness of various foods for human consumption have to be made week by week, and where foodstuffs are judged unfit for food, traders surrender them for destruction. The following types of food were destroyed in the quantities stated during the year:-

Canned Meat.....	521 lbs.
Other Canned Food	302 lbs.
Other Foods	3372 lbs.
	<hr/>
	4195 lbs.

- (b) During the year twentytwo complaints were received of contamination or spoilage of food as set out in the table below:-

Commodity	No.	Condition
Fruit	1	Foreign body
Bread	3	Mould
Cheese	3	Mould
Meat Pies etc.	1	Foreign body
Milk	2	Foreign bodies
Vegetables	1	Mould
Confectionery	3	Foreign bodies
Others	8	Mould, foreign bodies

Eight prosecutions were undertaken during the year which resulted in the imposition of a total of £137 2s. 0d. in fines and advocates fees.

- (c) **Food Premises**—A high standard of food hygiene was maintained during the year in respect of the preparation, storage and sale of food and it is gratifying to report generally compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Exceptions to the general rule necessitated the service of 28 notices, 28 of which were complied with by the end of the year, as shown in the table below. A total of 559 inspections were made in respect of 285 food premises, excluding food vehicles.

REGULATION	NATURE	NUMBER OF	
		Offences	Abated
6	Cleanliness of Equipment	7	7
8	Protection from		
	contamination	2	2
14	Sanitary Conveniences	5	5
16	Provision of wash-		
	hand basins	3	3
19	Washing facilities		
	(for equipment)	1	1
21	Ventilation	1	1
23	Cleanliness and repairs	9	9
TOTAL		28	28

The following table shows the various classification of the retail food trades subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960:-

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
1. Greengrocer-Wholesale	1	—	—	—
2. Grocers	26	26	24	24
3. Grocer/Butcher	1	1	1	1
4. Greengrocers	10	10	3	3
5. Greengrocer/Butcher	2	2	2	2
6. Greengrocers/Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
7. Greengrocer-stores only	—	—	—	—
8. Grocers/Greengrocers	3	3	2	2
9. Flour Confectioners	11	11	8	8
10. Flour Confectioners/Grocers	1	1	1	1
11. Mixed Business	1	1	—	—
12. Chemists	10	10	9	9
13. Biscuit Packing	1	1	1	1
14. Potato Crisp Manufacture	1	1	1	1
15. Bakehouses	3	3	3	3
*16. Milk Depots	3	1	—	—
17. Butchers/Food Manufacturers	10	10	10	10
18. Butchers	9	9	9	9
19. Butchers/Fishmongers	2	2	2	2
20. Butcher/Fishmonger/Greengrocer	—	—	—	—
21. Grocers/Off-licences	2	2	2	2
22. Sweet Confectioners	20	20	4	4
23. Ice Cream	3	3	—	—
24. Wines and Spirits (Off-licence)	6	6	—	—
25. Public Houses and Licenced Premises	28	28	28	28
26. Multi-department Stores	6	6	6	6
27. Fishmonger	1	1	1	1
28. Fishmonger/Fish Frier	—	—	—	—
29. Fish Frier	5	5	5	5
30. Hotels/Hostels	5	5	5	5
31. Canteens-Schools	28	28	28	28
32. —Factories	26	26	26	26
33. —Others	14	14	14	14
34. Catering-Public Halls	20	20	20	20
35. —Snack Bars	4	4	4	4
36. —Cafes	10	10	10	10
37. —Cafe/Confectioner	1	1	1	1
38. —Cafe/Fish Frier	3	3	3	3
39. Community Centres	2	2	2	2
*40. Food Vehicles	104	—	—	—
41. Mineral Water Depot	1	1	2	2
42. Preparation rooms serving Food Vehicles	2	2	2	2
43. Contract Catering	1	1	1	1
44. Food Vehicle Depots	2	—	—	—
45. Nut Packing	1	1	1	1

Column (i) Number of premises.

Column (ii) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (Provision of wash-hand basins).

Column (iii) Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Provision of sinks).

Column (iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.

*Premises not subject to Regulation 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

The number of mobile food vehicles or shops operating within the District was 104 at the end of the year which is a relatively high figure compared with 286 permanent food premises. This has created additional work for the Health Inspectors in enforcing the Hygiene Regulations in respect of a migrant fleet of vehicles operating outside normal shop and office hours.

The influence of inspection has resulted in a gradual improvement in the standard of premises and vehicles and the need to concentrate more on the personal hygiene of the food handler has become apparent.

There are 76 premises which are required to be registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The business carried on in these premises varies from the manufacture and sale of ice cream to the preparation of preserved foods and meat products, all of which are carried out in a satisfactory manner. The premises registered or recorded at the end of the year were as follows:-

Manufacture of ice cream	...	...	2
Sale of ice cream – prepacked	...	...	50
– open	...	...	2
– Vans	...	...	5
– Mobile Factories	...	...	21
Number of inspections of premises	...	...	6
Preparation of preserved food	...	...	24

Sampling of Ice Cream.—The results of the 10 bacteriological examinations of ice cream, set out below, are satisfactory with the exception of 3 which may be regarded as below standard. These were investigated, improved hygiene techniques adopted and these measures resulted in Grade 1 samples.

Methylene Blue Reduction Test
Grade I Grade II Grade III Grade IV

Local producers – open.....	1	—	—	—
External producers – open	3	3	—	—
Manufactured on vehicle.....	1	—	—	—
External producers – prepacked	2	—	—	—

Examination of Milk Samples.—The following is a summary of the 25 milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase examination during 1969:-

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Reduction Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase</i>		<i>Turbidity</i>	
	<i>S</i>	<i>Not S</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>Not S</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>—</i>
Pasteurised	17	—	17	—	—	—
Sterilised	—	—	—	—	2	—
C.I. Past.	2	—	2	—	—	—
Past. Hom.	4	—	4	—	—	—

‘S’ denotes Satisfactory

5. **Pet Animals Act, 1951.**—The premises and conduct of the businesses in respect of which two licences were issued at the beginning of the year were satisfactory.

6. **Storage of Petroleum Spirit.**—In the interest of public safety the department undertakes the supervision of installations for the storage of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures. The supervision of installations and testing of underground tanks necessitated 112 inspections in addition to the scrutiny of plans for new installations. The number of storage licences issued was 36 and the income from licence fees amounted to £150 0s 0d.

7. Public Cleansing.—

(a) Collection of House and Trade Refuse — For the thirteenth successive year the daily task system was operated by the Department to ensure a regular weekly collection of house and trade refuse on the same day and time each week. This regularity was disturbed on the occasion of Bank Holidays and to meet this position the collection teams work overtime on the Saturday prior to or following the Bank Holiday. The incentive bonus scheme continued throughout the year and whilst the tension and stresses introduced by this system continued, their effects were lessened by a more common sense interpretation of the many conditions by the reconstituted work study section.

Last year I drew attention to the lack of financial recognition given to the role of Supervisors as vital links in communications between Men and Management. Unless and until Supervisors are paid an adequate bonus Management cannot expect the necessary enthusiasm to achieve increasing productivity.

In 1965 I drew the attention of the Council to the increasing volume of refuse per household. The adoption of 3¼ cu. ft. dustbins and 3¼ cu. ft. sacks in 1968 will give a brief respite pending the introduction of a twice weekly collection of refuse or the introduction of plastic tubs with bin liners, or the separate collection of salvage from domestic properties to cope with the increased volume of refuse from a "throw away" society.

Refuse collection problems from a pedestrian precinct estate are multiple and expensive, consideration was given therefore to their special problems and the utilisation of (a) transfer stations (b) electric traction vehicles and (c) methods to reduce the double handling of refuse which the present system involves and (d) the reduction of non productive vehicle waiting time. The Council after consideration of the initial report adopted the proposal in principal subject to an "O" and "M" investigation.

The operation of the bulk container hire service showed an increased income of £245 making a total of £976. Each week 374 bulk containers, making a total of 19,448 containers, an increase of 1,432, were emptied from schools, flats, factories and business premises by bulk loading vehicles. Shop and trade refuse is removed once or twice per week and in some instances daily; there are 74 agreements in existence, the income from which amounted to £4.693.

The Department continued to collect free of charge bulky household articles. Householders are encouraged to ask for this service in an endeavour to prevent indiscriminate dumping to the detriment of local amenities. During the year applications for this service were recieved at the rate of 140 per month.

(b) Refuse Disposal — Throughout the year 14,286 tons of litter, road sweepings, house and trade refuse excluding excavation material, were recieved and disposed of by controlled tipping in a disused ironstone gullet in the West Glebe. The trimming, levelling and consolidation of this heterogeneous material was carried out by an International Drott fitted with a 4 in 1 shovel.

The present tipping site will serve the needs of the town for approximately 18 months. Last year feasibility discussions took place regarding the use of Rockingham Road Gullet which contained 24 feet of water and was rejected. The owners and the present occupiers requested that further consideration be given to this project subject to the removal of the water by drainage or infilling above the ground water level. This was considered to be a viable proposition and negotiations were initiated for its use as a disposal site on these terms.

(c) **Civic Amenities Act.**— A Cleansing Sub-Depot situated under the car park at Saxilby Close on the Lincoln Estate was brought into use during the year. This facility will enable the public to deposit free of charge additional bulky items of house refuse too large to be accommodated in the standard plastic sack. Householders may also deposit extra house refuse such as mattresses, beds, bedsteads, perambulators at the sub-depot for subsequent collection by the Council.

The sub-depot, is open during the following hours:—

8 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Monday to Friday
8 a.m. to 11 a.m.	Saturday
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Sunday

The West Glebe disposal site where householders may deposit free of charge garden refuse, vehicle parts, mattresses, beds etc., delivered to the tip attendant, access through the Cleansing Depot is open during the following hours:—

Monday and Wednesday	8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Tuesday, Thursday and Friday	8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday	8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Removal of Old Motor Vehicles.— Action was taken in the year under review leading to the removal of 47 abandoned vehicles. Vehicles which are complete and can be towed away are removed free of charge.

Vehicles which have been partly dismantled can be disposed of at a fixed charge of £2. In those cases where an owner fails to remove a vehicle as required under the Act a charge of £4 is made.

(d) **Transport.**— The following vehicles were brought into service during the year:— 8 cwt Bedford Van, Gully Emptier (LHD), Drott skid shovel, Anglo Weston Cleansweep (Pedestrian pavement sweeper) and Council approval granted to replace a Lewin mechanical roadsweeper.

Salvage.— A loss in production occurred in October due to an outbreak of fire in the baling shed, considerable damage was done to the walls, roof and doors, notwithstanding this baling operations recommenced within four working days.

The collection of domestic salvage had been discontinued on the recommendation of a Work Study Survey some three years ago. On reconsideration the Council agreed to the introduction of a pilot scheme for the collection of domestic salvage, which due to lack of staff had to be postponed. In October the Thames Board Mills undertook to carry out a work study based survey and submit recommendation to the Council and offered interest free loan on any capital investment required.

The following quantities of salvage were recovered and dispatched from the Depot during the year:—

	Material Weight			Income		
	Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Waste Paper	222	7	3	2,021	1	3
Fibreboard	197	3½	1	2,146	15	6
Rags and String	13	6	3	234	0	0
Total 1969	432	17	3	4,401	16	9
Total 1968	377	18	3	3,460	12	0
Increase	54	19	0	941	4	9

Cleansing Section Establishment.—The staffing position was maintained at a satisfactory level during the course of the year, there were 43 new entrants to the service and 38 left. The actual number of man days lost in all sections was 2,492 an increase over the previous year of 321.

Record of Sickness and Absenteeism

(1)

Employment	Man Days Lost		Proportion	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Refuse Collectors	1,066	1,006	16.9%	9.0%
Drivers	344	386	15.5%	20.0%
Refuse Disposal	16	57	1.9%	11.0%
Salvage	103	86	14.4%	11.0%
Sweeper Drivers	88	60	12.0%	7.7%
Manual Sweepers	875	576	20.5%	12.0%
TOTAL	2,492	2,171		

(2)

Cause of Absence	Man Days Lost		Proportion	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Accidents	404	331	16.2%	15.2%
Influenza	117	117	4.7%	5.4%
Respiratory Dis.	529	419	21.2%	19.2%
Other Ailments	980	921	39.3%	42.6%
Unknown	462	383	18.6%	17.6%
TOTAL	2,492	2,171		

Streets and Pavement Cleansing. – There are twelve shopping areas in the town in addition to the Town Centre which are cleansed daily throughout the year. The Town Centre is also cleansed on Sunday.

The incentive bonus schemes employing two main teams of manual sweepers to effect a once fortnightly cleansing of all district roads and a two man team to cleanse daily the shopping areas did not maintain the standard of the scheme it replaced. Additional recommendations were made which stood referred to the Work Study Section at the end of the year.

Temporary sub-depots were established throughout the town consisting of rented garages in which street orderly trucks are kept overnight together with bulk containers to temporarily store street sweepings pending collection. This arrangement reduced the travelling time of manual sweepers from depot to working area and eliminated lost time of manual sweepers waiting for orderly trucks to be emptied during working hours.

Anti-Litter Campaign – The Council supported the National Anti-Litter Week and propaganda posters, leaflets and book markers were distributed within the town. In addition competitions open to all school children in Corby were organised, prize-winning posters and essays were displayed for three days in the Civic Centre when the finals of the Public Speaking Competition on the subject “Litter in our Land” attracted many supporters.

A total of 79 litter bins are provided throughout the town and used to a limited extent. The annual cost of cleansing District Roads is £19,713 and will continue to increase until the public become litter conscious and develop some civic pride. It is frustrating to hear and read the comment from otherwise responsible citizens “The Council should pick up more litter”, when the comment ought to be “The Public should not drop litter”.

Seasonal operations of weed spraying were carried out during the year by means of a portable mechanical spray mounted on a vehicle together with a pedestrian operated pavement sprayer. A mechanical sweeper and a refuse collection vehicle are loaned to the Engineer and Surveyors Department for the purpose of cleansing the Market Square on the two market days each week. Market debris consisting of vegetable waste and fish trimmings have over a period been ground into the surface of the market square and cannot be completely removed by brushes. The new gully emptier is fitted with street washing equipment which will enable the market to be properly cleansed.

The production of litter from the open market has become a nuisance and the investigation of alternative and improved methods of storage and collection is required.

The Department swept and emptied the gullies of the County and District roads throughout the year in respect of which the following statistics are submitted:–

Mileage of streets cleansed	69 miles
Frequency of cleansing	
Once daily	4%
Once weekly.....	56%
Twice weekly	7%
Fortnightly	33%

An incentive bonus scheme for gully cleansing was adopted for a one man operation.

Public Conveniences. – There are eight male and eight female public conveniences in the Town which are maintained by the Department and those isolated toilets fitted with gates are locked up at dusk.

The conveniences are cleansed twice daily and once on Sundays. Full time attendance is provided at the Town Centre conveniences on Market days i.e. Friday and Saturday.

Provision has been made for further toilets to be constructed in the North Lawn neighbourhood area and in Phase 1 of the proposed Town Centre extensions. The latter to be centrally sited at ground level, attended between the hours of 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. and so designed to provide minimum requirements for both sexes at other periods, toilet facilities for handicapped persons in wheel chairs and childrens' toilets.

I would again draw attention to the increasing need for the provision of public conveniences on trunk roads with adequate parking facilities for the use of drivers and passengers of through transport. Provision was made in the 1970 estimates to replace the conveniences at The Jamb.

Staff — It is pleasing to report that Mr. R. W. Cooper, the Pupil Public Health Inspector qualified in November and without his services from October to December the Department would have been hard pressed indeed to provide the minimum of environmental health services required in a town of 50,000.

In September, Mr. Roberts, one of the two Assistant Public Health Inspectors resigned and during the year Miss Momotuik, the shorthand typist, resigned and was ably replaced by Mrs. McIlwain in November, pending the introduction of an audio typing pool serving the needs of the whole of the Council's administration.

Mr. M. Byrne took up his duties as Deputy Cleansing Superintendent in January.

Notwithstanding the apprehension created by the proposal to merge the Health Department into a Department of Central Administration as an Inspection and Enforcement Section and the transfer of the Public Cleansing to the re-styled Department of Technical Services, the Staff continued to display a loyalty to the Department and a willingness to achieve better health for the community within the limits of a restricted establishment.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

(a) Registration and General Inspection:—

Premises in which assistants work less than a total of twenty-one hours per week and premises occupied as a family business are exempt from the provisions of the Act. Offices occupied by a Local Authority, government offices and offices within the curtilage of factories are the responsibility of H.M. Factory Inspector. In consequence, the Council's register does not show the total number of premises within the Urban District

During the year 311 general inspections of premises were undertaken and 190 revisits. The total number of premises registered at 31st. December, 1969 was 311

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number regd. during year.	Number of premises regd. at end of year.	Number of premises receiving general inspection during year.
Offices	1	69	69
Retail Shops	2	209	209
Wholesale shops and Warehouses	—	1	1
Catering establs. open to the public and Canteens	1	30	30
Fuel Storage Depots	—	2	2
TOTALS	6	311	311

Total number of visits of ALL kinds to these premises in 1969:-501

N.B. "general inspection" means any inspection of premises to which the act applies which is undertaken to ascertain whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments are complied with.

(b) **Contraventions of the Act.**—During the year 111 contraventions were found during general inspections. The principal offences were lack of first-aid equipment

Analysis of Contraventions

Section	No. of Contravention etc.		Section	No. of Contravention etc.	
4	Cleanliness	4	14	Seats, (sedentary wks)	—
5	Overcrowding	—	15	Eating facilities	—
6	Temperature Insufficient heating No thermometer	8	16	Floors, passages and stairs	2
7	Ventilation	4	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	2
8	Lighting	—	18	Protecting young persons-dangerous machinery	—
9	Sanitary conveniences	—	19	Training young persons dangerous machinery	—
10	Washing facilities	1	23	Prohibition heavy work	—
11	Supply of drinking water	—	24	First Aid Provisions	68
12	Clothing accommodation	1	25	Abstract not provided	21
13	Sitting facilities	—		TOTAL	111

(c) **Reported Accidents.**— Nine accidents, all non-fatal, were reported during 1969, which warranted investigation. It must be appreciated that, in spite of national publicity, all occupiers of premises to which the Act applies are not yet fully aware of their obligations. Hence the number of accidents reported is smaller than the number of actual occurrences.

Analysis of Reported Accidents. 1969.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public and canteens	Fuel storage Depots
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	1	—	—
Falls of persons	—	1	—	—	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	1	—	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	—	2	1	—
Struck by falling object	—	1	—	—	—
Fire and explosions	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	1	—	1	—
Not otherwise stated	—	—	—	—	—

Reported Accidents 1969.

Workplace	No. Reported	Total No. Invest- igated.	Action Recommended			No Action
			Prosecuted	Formal warning	Informal warning	
Offices	1	1	—	—	—	1
Retail Shops	3	3	—	—	—	3
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses.	3	3	—	—	—	3
Catering establishments open to public and canteens	2	2	—	—	—	2
Fuel storage Depots	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	9	9	—	—	—	9

(d) Lighting.—Guidance on sufficient and suitable standards of lighting, under Section 8 of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, was given by means of an advisory booklet, "Lighting in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises, " published by the Department of Employment and Productivity at the beginning of the year.

PART ONE OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	67	72	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	*27	91	—	—
TOTAL	95	165	—	—

*Building Sites

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences ... (S.7.):	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc.	26	-	-	-	-	-
{ Cleansing and washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lace, lace curtains and nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and upholstery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electro-plate	-	-	-	-	-	-
File making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brass and brass articles ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur pulling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel cables and chains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cart gear	-	-	-	-	-	-
Locks, latches and keys ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sacks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Racquet and tennis balls	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	-	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pea picking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	9	-	-	-	-	-
Basket making	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	35	-	-	-	-	-

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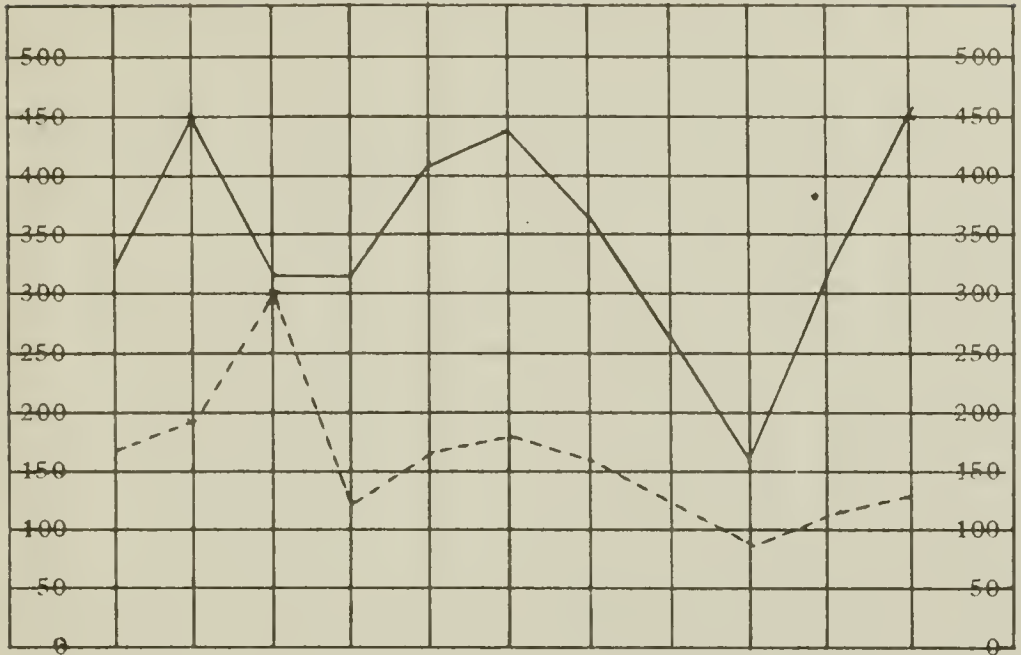
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Deposited Solids: Annual Means 1959 - 1969

Expressed in milligrams /square metre /day

1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969

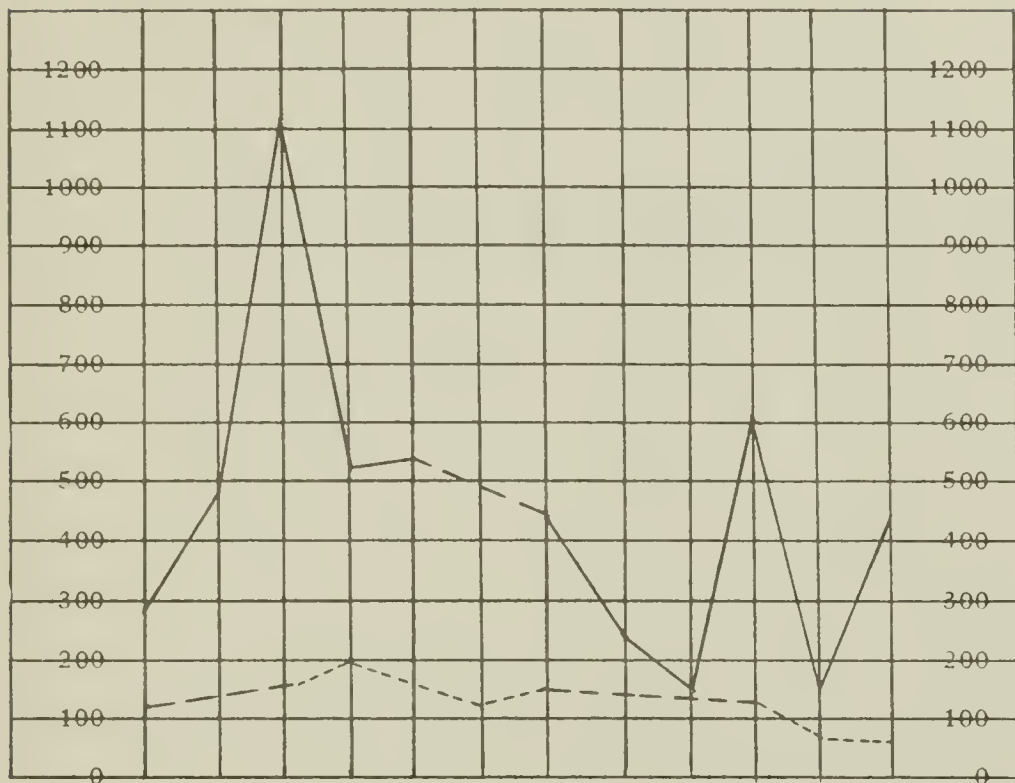


Secondary Modern School —————

Studfall Junior School - - - - -

Standard Deposit Gauges— Graph of monthly
figures for 1969 expressed in milligrams per square metre per day
(Corby)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec



Secondary Modern School —————

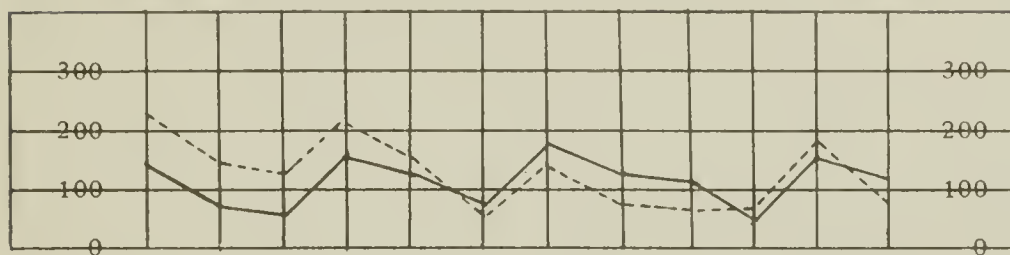
Studfall Junior School - - - - - (Transferred to 3 Byron Road Oct. 1969).

Results not available

Standard Deposit Gauges – Graph of average monthly
figures for 1969 expressed in milligrams per square metre per day

(Weldon)

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec



37 Larratt Road, Weldon _____

The Garage, Weldon - - - - -

Measurement of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide

P.G. — Site No. 2 Pen Green Lane
M. — Site No. 3 Mortuary.

MONTH		SMOKE	SULPHUR DIOXIDE	SM/SO ₂ -RATIO
January	P.G. M.	75 60	92 90	0.81 0.67
February	P.G. M.	56 80	52 153	1.08 0.52
March	P.G. M.	131 51	52 105	2.50 0.48
April	P.G. M.	28 37	32 54	0.88 0.69
May	P.G. M.	25 34	47 49	0.53 0.69
June	P.G. M.	16 26	34 40	0.47 0.65
July	P.G. M.	12 21	29 36	0.41 0.58
August	P.G. M.	18 21	29 27	0.62 0.78
September	P.G. M.	19 —	22 —	0.86 —
October	P.G. M.	35 44	44 49	0.80 0.90
November	P.G. M.	42 35	40 25	1.02 1.40
December	P.G. M.	44 28	56 26	0.79 1.04

Results expressed in Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

WIND DIRECTION

1969

